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ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

Composed after a Ball.
Say, did I dream? for, lo! entranced I stood,
And gazed upon a being not of earth;
No mortal form, no mortal features could
Ever give such tumultuous feelings birth—
Feelings that were not sway'd by the surrounding mirth.

Her fairy steps was such as fancy sighs—
Some but inhabitants of that blest clime,
Where beauty, free from aught of bashful, dwells—
Decays less—her feels the hand of Time, —
Lest when they sport and the flowing groves of lime,

Her eye was far more dazzling than the beam
Reflected from the polish'd diamond's side,—
As pure, and splendid as the rays that gleam
In the broad Heaven, at gloomy even-tide;

When Phœbus swift descends to greet his ocean-bride.

The rose that blooms in Ara's spicy groves,
Gleams beneath an eastern maiden's care,
Or down, to rest upon the peach that loves,
Whose vermeil-color would Eve enrage,

Right not with her soft cheeks, or ruby lips compare.

Her smile—but ah! Impossible and vain,
That smile's delicious magic to express;

Language is too imperfect, to explain

The mingled sense of fear, hope, joy, distress,

That when it beam'd on me, my bosom did confess.

Oh! it was blaud April's gentlest sigh;
Mid as an orient gale wafting perfume;

It seemed an iris bright from worlds on high,

Sent down, this earth so darksome to illumine,

At the pristine days their glories would resume.

And when she spoke of: how those dulcet tones
Their thrilling power impert to my soul,
Melliorous than nightingale that morna,
Or gay lark soaring without control;

Yea, all the feather'd race "from Indus to the Pole."

State, motionless, as by enchantment bound,
Stood my unconscious, unloving frame,
While my rapt ear devoured each scrup—sound
That from those virgin-lips harmonious came;

And Love within my breast, kindled his ardent flame.

GANEM.

THE SLUMBERING NYMPH.

O, come my love! the evening star!
Gleams like pearl in the purple wave,

And the western sunbeams sinking are—

To light the mermaid's cord case—

And the gentle breeze may not wake,

The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come! the shade thou needst not fear

Of pine-trees on the murmuring tide;

The moon ere long will glisten here,

Till then, why trust thy faithful guide—

The sighing pine-trees will not wake,

The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come with me! our banquo eaves
Will bear us, 'neath heaven's tears and smiles,

You peaceful waters, safely through,

Unto our loved and lovely Isles:

So soft we'll glide, it cannot wake,

The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

And well thou knowest the green-wood bower,
Where jew'ning wild roses cling;

And our sweet bird at this dear hour,

Its vesper song will sweetly sing;

No! will its gentle warblings wake,

The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

O, come with me! our banquo eaves
Will bear us, 'neath heaven's tears and smiles,

You peaceful waters, safely through,

Unto our loved and lovely Isles:

So soft we'll glide, it cannot wake,

The slumbering nymph of the Spirit Lake!

ROSA.

SONNET.

On seeing a leaf fall from a tree on a beautiful
spring-like day, in February, 1825.

Sad little relic of departed bloom!

Thou hast, lone lingerer of thy native tree,

Could not the blast of Autumn bid thee flee?

No! the wild howlings then' the winter's gloom?

No!—faithful still, tho' with'd, dead and cold,

You linger'd, like the memory of bliss—

And fled not till the spring's mild vernal kiss,

Told that she'd soon new buds unfold.

Oh! thus, when with the Autumn blasts of grief,
Our pleasures, and our hopes, and friends have

fled—

Each like a summer bird or summer leaf;

And the cold heart seems comfortless and dead,

Heav'n grant some friend, that will not then depart;

But linger still to cheer the "winter of the heart!"

LINDEN.

STANZAS.

Farewell—yet still when silent eve,
O'er twilight shade shall throw

The sombre clouds which interlace,

With heaven's resplendent glow—

When dawning, upon those chrysal lights,

That decorate the skies,

Shall gaze and bless such splendid sights

As meet thy wondering eyes!

Oh! then let memory's moonlight sea,

Swell with a gentle thought of me.

Their fate has marry'd the golden dreams,

That blast our youthful day—

The fortune's smile, but dimly beams

Across our worldly way—

The distance must divide our hearts,

That throb with feeling's swell—

Still as the tear-drop sadly starts,
As thus we sigh farewell,
Oh! still when I am far from thee,
Give one dear thought to love and me.

Should sorrow in misfortune's hour,
Around thy soul entwine,
Oh! 'tis its influence, its pow',
Now to thy heart incline

To sadness—for would grieve my soul,

To think thou didst repine;

When hours of joy to us may roll,

And I yet call them mine;

Oh! then, though we shall part be,

Still, still, my love, remember me. — R. M.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There are minds that receive no pleasure in contemplating the minor works of nature; but are continually seeking their enjoyment in the more obvious, and striking displays of creative wisdom,

Whose landscape to please, must have prominent forms, A mountain on fire, or an ocean in storm; Such as quick to the heart may its grandeur convey, Like the flight of the eagle that darts on its prey, But oh! I have not met that the heart can rest, In the quiet of the evening, when its health is best, As when in a tempest, the foamy waves flock From its bosom gay, fluttering their white wings in air, Or climbing in mist, and encircling the rock.

But we can derive sincere pleasure from the inspection of minute objects—and it is possible to trace the hand of Almighty wisdom in small things equally with the sublime and wonderful—a leaf or flower, "unnoticed and unknown," I have found matter for admiration and gratitude, and sufficiently wondrous in its structure, and progress from the first germ until it expanded into perfect bloom—to exercise all my powers of thought and reason, I have watched the fair clouds blushing in the bright beam of morning, glowing with inimitable glory in the rays of the setting sun—piled high in the dark vault of heaven, now dark as chaos, now illuminated with electric fire—and hurrying through the atmosphere, driven by the fierce winds—I have gazed in the stillness of midnight, on the stars in the firmament, till I have forgot my existence here, and fancied my place of abode was amongst those brilliant gems of ether—the quiet stream, in its calm, noiseless flow, has afforded me joy—the melody of the sweet songsters of nature, has soothed and enchanted my soul—the mingled shade and sunshine of the forest, created sensations of gladness; even the "breath of the gale" passed not by me unmolested. In all those there is nothing to excite transport—to amaze the soul, or draw it from tranquil meditation—there is nought of novelty either; they occur daily, hourly, and may be seen by all; yet this does not diminish their beauty, fragrance, or melody; nor will we grow weary with listening or gazing—no—the more we examine, the greater satisfaction we feel; and often, very often, we are taught, "to look through nature up to Nature's God." How widely they roam from the path of true happiness, who seek it in wealth, in pride, or in ambition—contentment is the most durable treasure—it is, indeed, a "pearl of great price," and those who would obtain it must sell all they have of envy, pride, ambition, and the train of endless desires which the mind is prone to nourish! The human soul is so formed that it can enjoy much or little, according to the situation it is placed in—it derives satisfaction, pleasure and profit, in wandering over the earth, from beholding the various productions of nature, and the monuments of art—and it is also pleased with a single flower, a stone, or a tree. It would, therefore, be wisdom in us to enjoy the utmost, those comforts within our reach, instead of spending our time and thoughts in idle and fruitless wishes for something we have not—we should, like a miser hoarding riches, let nothing escape us, from which we could reap benefit—and thus like his our stock would accumulate, and yield even to an hundred fold!

"Seize mortals, seize the present hour,
"Improve each moment as it flies;
"Life's a short summer—Man a flower—
"He dies—alas! how soon he dies?"

MARIE.

any one. He has no particular appearance—no stated time—no peculiar form, but he comes unawares, unexpected, and when he is least thought of. He is an intruder that comes uninvited and unseen for. He plucks from society some of its brightest ornaments and most useful characters, regardless of their worth or benefit. If we look around us, we will behold those who a short time ago shone in all the loveliness of youth and beauty—whose vivacity and gaiety of disposition enlivened and cheered every company in which they mingled—whose wit and urbanity of manners imparted mirth and pleasure and delight to those with whom they associated—whose kindness and affection spread a happiness through their families—those whom benevolence and charity often dispelled misfortune's gloom, hushed the sighing sigh of the widow, and dried up the briny tear from off the orphan's cheek. But where are they now—they are clasped in the cold embrace of death—they have deserted the paths of men, and have descended to the dark and gloomy habitations of the dead. Those eyes that once beamed with brightness and love, are now dim and sightless—those cheeks that once glowed with animation and vigour, are now pale and wan—those ears that were never closed to the cries of distress or groans, are now deaf to all worldly sounds—those lips from which often fell those soft effusions of compassion and sympathy, which characterize the christian, are now cold and livid; their forms are no longer seen in this passing world—they have returned to their native clay.

Death is an invincible conqueror. No force, however strong, can withstand his approach. He stalks along open defiance of strength or power, slaying all that comes in his way, shewing no favour nor respect to persons.

The young as well as the old—the beautiful as well as the homely—the strong as well as the weak—the brave as well as the dastardly—the great as well as the humble—the king as well as the beggar, falls equally beneath his merciless and immutable sentence. He enters into the habitation of the contented, though poor cottager, and, with one ungenerous sweep, evicts away what little happiness was there enjoyed, substituting therefore mourning and tears. That joy and delight and pleasure which once dwelt there is fled, and grief and sorrow and affliction have taken their place.

If we take a view through the vista of life given by generations, and ask ourselves where are those eminent men whose deeds we so much admire, who have thrown so much light and instruction on the world, and to whose opinions so much deference and respect was and is paid, our reason will answer—they are dead—they have long since sunk into the dreary tomb—they have long ago returned to that dust from whence they originated; all that was mortal of them has reverted to its pristine chaos. To reflect on death is unpleasant; but if indulged frequently it may be conducive of a great deal of good. It will inevitably bring us to a contemplation of the mutability of all things earthly—of the fleeting and transient possession of all human happiness, and of the necessity and paramount importance of attending more particularly to things which belong to another and far superior world. It will have a tendency to raise our thoughts above this mundane sphere, and to direct them to those regions above, where alone true and real and genuine happiness and pleasure dwell—where none of the cares or troubles of this life find admittance—where unalloyed and unceasing bliss is enjoyed—where death cannot find access to mur or interrupt the indescribable delight experienced there. Frequent meditations on death contribute to wean and estrange our affections from the nothingness of this world, and to place them on objects more deserving of our esteem.

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the Peruvian Congress, and transmitted to Columbia by a commission instituted for the purpose.

The following is a translation of the message transmitted by the Liberator Bolivar to the Peruvian Congress, which duly convened on the 10th of February. The sentiments contained in this interesting Message are truly worthy of the dignified and elevated character of the illustrious and distinguished champion of South American liberty—

To the Sovereign Constitutional Congress of Peru.—GENTLEMEN.—The representatives of the Peruvian people meet this day, under the auspices of the splendid victory of Ayacucho, which has, for ever, fixed the destinies of the new world. One year has elapsed since Congress decreed the Dictatorial authority, in order to save the republic, which was sinking under the oppression of the severest calamities.—But the protesting hand of the liberating army has healed its wounds; it has broken the chain which Pizarro had riveted on the sons of Manco Capac, founder of the empire of the Sun, and has placed all Peru in the possession of its primitive rights. My administration can only be called a campaign. We rejoice at all this, because it is time we had a work which will fairly and fully represent the talents and opinions of this country, and the North American Review, which is constantly drawing its contributions from a wider circle, is already become nearly all we can desire to have it, and promises soon to leave no wish unaccomplished.

Steambots.—In almost every new host, some improvement in machinery—in building, and the comforts of the cabin are apparent, but our fellow citizens of the western states are most anxious to push improvements and promote safety. The Louisiana Advertiser, in noticing the arrival of a new steamboat called the Caravan from Louisville says, "this boat is on quite a novel plan; her timbers are of hawthorn and cedar, brought to a joint, and are caulked and payed both on the inside and outside—before planking, the hull was covered with canvas dipped in the varnish; her hold is divided into three compartments, in the water proof bulk heads, so that in the event of being pierced by a snag in the bow, stern, or midships, there will be no danger of sinking. If a butt should be started or a plank ripped entirely off, still she can pursue her voyage without danger. Her plank on the main deck are laid diagonal braces extending fore and aft. The engine appears remarkably strong, and has two supply pumps and two safety valves, as recently recommended by the celebrated M. Dupins and others." A scientific character in Paris, in a report drawn up by order of the French government.

The Caravan differs also from all other boats which we have seen, in having much greater breadth of beam in proportion to her other dimensions. The cabin appears remarkably convenient, and is fitted up with much neatness. The windows we consider a great improvement for a warm climate, as their large size will ensure a constant supply of fresh air, necessary for the health and comfort of the passengers.

number the January has already sold out, and that a new edition of it is now in the press.

There is, in particular, a growing demand for, at the South and West. The orders from England, too, are much enlarged, and though it has been prohibited by royal authority in France, and is carefully sought and seized by the police, on every frontier still a few copies find their way regularly to that country, and are not the less read for being forbidden. Indeed, we happen to know, that it is now so much spread in Europe, that it deserves to be considered as having an European circulation.

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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The bill for removing the disqualifications of his Majesty's Catholic subjects was rejected in the house of Lords by a majority of 48.

The Catholic Emancipation bill was not rejected by the British house of lords, but the speech of the Duke of York against it was printed in letters of gold, and sold at a very high price, by the London booksellers.

Letters had reached London from Zante, dated as late as the 27th of April, which confirm the former accounts of the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha before Navarino. In his operations against that place, he lost considerable part of his troops, together with the whole of his baggage and artillery; and we may now regard his expedition as having wholly failed.

Letters from Trieste of the 5th May, in the Augsburg Gazette, confirm the defeat of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea. It was on the 27th March that the Greeks attacked the Egyptian troops who were entrenched under the walls of Modon, and entirely destroyed them. This victory has decided the fate of the expedition of Ibrahim Pacha. Several European officers who commanded those troops fell into the hands of the Greeks, and have been sent to Napoli de Romania.

A letter from Corfu of the 11th ult. states that an agreement has been entered into between the Turkish Government and the Pasha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive for 50 years that Revenue of the Morea, in the event of his being able to effect the conquest of that country from the Greeks.

Mr. Canning laid on the table of the British house of commons, late in May, three state papers to parliament, of considerable importance, from the foreign department. The first was a treaty with Russia, settling the disputed claims which existed with that thriving place, except the meeting house and one dwelling house. No lives, however, appear to have been lost in that whirlwind.

The recent whirlwind in Ohio has a parallel, in one which occurred in Maryland in 1807. On Wednesday, April 29, of that year, it is recorded, about 3 o'clock, at the Fork Meeting House, near the dwelling of Aquilla Hall, Esq., were swept away, seven houses, besides trees and fences; in fact, not a single vestige was left of that thriving place, except the meeting house and one dwelling house. No lives, however, appear to have been lost in that whirlwind.

A general Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in Washington city, on the 7th of July next, for the trial of Captain David Porter and others.—The following officers compose the Court:—

Captain James Barron, President; Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G. Ridgely, Robert T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, and Richard S. Cox, to be Judge Advocate.

The three brothers named Thayer, who murdered John Love, were executed at Buffalo on the 16th ult. in the presence of from 20 to 30,000 spectators, who had assembled from all parts of the country to witness this appalling spectacle. The eldest brother was 23, the next 25, and the youngest 21 years of age. The two first have left wives and children. The father, who had been confined in prison as an accessory to the murder, was the same day discharged on his own bail.

Doctor Bachelder, of Pittsfield, Mass., has performed an important operation at Deerfield.

It was in removing a malignant tumor from the lower jaw of Mr. Hubbard, of that town.

The carotid artery was first tied, and the portion of jaw, near two inches in length, which contained the tumor, was removed by the saw. The patient remained comfortable after the operation, and great hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.

New York Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The trial of John Henry Carpie and Charles Carpie, the two Swiss, on an indictment for the murder of Frederick L. Piege, which commenced on Monday morning, has terminated, and the Jury, without leaving their seats, gave a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The Grand Jury having found a bill of indictment against James Reynolds and Benjamin Townsend, for the murder of Captain West, they were therefore placed at the bar, and their indictment read over, to which they pleaded *Not Guilty*. They were remanded to prison to take their trial at the next Court, which is to be held in September.

The trial of the persons arrested in New-York for the alleged murder of Mr. Lambert, has closed—the verdict of the jury was "manslaughter." The jury were, on the demand of the council for the prisoners polled, and each separately confirmed the verdict, which was then recorded. The jury, however, "earnestly recommend the prisoners to the mercy of the Court, on account of their tender years, and the spectability of their parents." Their sentence will not be pronounced until the close of the Court, probably the end of next week. The punishment annexed by law to the crime of manslaughter, is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than three nor exceeding fourteen years.

Two Choctaw Chiefs lately fought a duel at New Orleans. One was killed, and the other, according to the custom of his tribe, retreated, was shot by his companions, and both were buried in one grave.

Cheif Justice Marshall is said to be engaged in writing, and indeed is far advanced, towards completing a history of the American government, from the adoption of the constitution to the termination of Washington's presidency.

The court Martial which lately sat upon Commodore Porter's Foxworth affair, is said to have cost the government 20,000 dollars.

Sixty hundred and seventy six emigrants arrived at Quebec from the 10th to the 19th of June.

On Wednesday of last week, the thermometer rose in the shade, at Edenton, North Carolina, to 102.

The Wayne Sewell states, that "a raft of timber from Rochester, passed down the canal last Sunday, destined for New York, was worth \$30,000!" The heavy white oak timber, alone, on Grand Island, opposite the mouth of the canal, is worth the whole sum the island sold for.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Thomas the 26th of May, which, continu-

ed for about forty seconds; but little damage, however, was done, except that one chimney was thrown down, and several buildings fractured.

The usual commissioners of Pennsylvania, it is stated, are to hold a meeting at Harrisburg this day.

The Boston Palladium, of Tuesday says, Gen. La Fayette was welcomed into Portland on Saturday morning and left there on Sunday morning for Dover, on his way to Vermont.

The drawing of the University Lottery, 5th class, New Series, F. Canfield, Manager, took place in the city of Baltimore, on Saturday, the 23d ult. The following numbers were drawn, viz.

8. 4. 5. 45. 10. 43.

The Banks of Pennsylvania and North America, offer a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of Charles F. Legan, lately residing near Frankford, Philadelphia county, who is said to be the perpetrator of "forgery" committed on said banks and now a fugitive from justice.

Asher Miner, Esq. the former proprietor of the Pennsylvania Correspondent, has entered into partnership with his brother Charles Miner, Esq. of West Chester, Chester county, in the establishment of the Village Record and Chester and Delaware Federalist, and we understand commenced upon his new duties on the 1st of July.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that in digging for the purpose of laying the foundation of the monument on Bunker Hill, many human bones were found by the workmen, which have been carefully preserved, in order to be deposited in a suitable place.

Prince Murat, and servant, arrived at New York on Monday, in the brig Hesper, from France. He is represented as an elegant young man, apparently about 21 years of age. After a short stay with his uncle, Bonaparte, at Bordentown, he intends to visit his elder brother in Florida, who is cultivating a large tract of land at that place.

The Literary Fund of New Hampshire, lately established by the Legislature of that State, consisting of the produce of a tax of a half per cent. on the capital stock of the banks in the State, now amount to the sum of \$21,972.

The wheat crops are abundant in New Castle and Kent Counties, Delaware, and the farmers have already commenced cutting their wheat.

The school house at Coxsackie, N. Y. was struck by lightning on the 10th ultimo, which shattered the stove and stunned the teacher, but occasioned no injury to any of the scholars.

The number of Deaf and Dumb persons in the United States, is estimated at 6000.

Gov. error Clinton has left Albany, on tour to Ohio.

Madam Irubide has arrived in New York, from the South. This lady has taken lodgings at Villegards, Park Place.

The establishment of the "True American" at Trenton, N. J. and formerly conducted by the late Gen. James J. Wilson, has passed into the hands of W. L. Prall, Esq.

A destructive fire took place at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 4th ult. by which a considerable number of buildings were destroyed. The principal sufferers are Messrs. O. & W. M. Farnsworth & Co. who lost all their printing materials, &c. their total loss amounting to about \$7000. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

During a recent violent thunder storm at Montreal, the rain, which descended in torrents, was strongly impregnated with sulphur, and the water, after standing for some time, was literally covered with it, and presented a bright yellow surface.

Mr. Tussey, one of the contractors for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, mentioned at that place, he lost considerable part of his baggage and artillery; and we may now regard his expedition as having wholly failed.

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A letter from Corfu of the 11th ult. states that an agreement has been entered into between the Turkish Government and the Pasha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive for 50 years that Revenue of the Morea, in the event of his being able to effect the conquest of that country from the Greeks.

Mr. Canning laid on the table of the British house of commons, late in May, three state papers to parliament, of considerable importance, from the foreign department. The first was a treaty with Russia, settling the disputed claims which existed with that thriving place, except the meeting house and one dwelling house. No lives, however, appear to have been lost in that whirlwind.

The recent whirlwind in Ohio has a parallel, in one which occurred in Maryland in 1807. On Wednesday, April 29, of that year, it is recorded, about 3 o'clock, at the Fork Meeting House, near the dwelling of Aquilla Hall, Esq., were swept away, seven houses, besides trees and fences; in fact, not a single vestige was left of that thriving place, except the meeting house and one dwelling house. No lives, however, appear to have been lost in that whirlwind.

A general Court Martial has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in Washington city, on the 7th of July next, for the trial of Captain David Porter and others.—The following officers compose the Court:—

Captain James Barron, President; Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G. Ridgely, Robert T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, James Renshaw, Thomas Brown, C. C. Thompson, Alexander S. Wadsworth, George W. Rodgers, and Richard S. Cox, to be Judge Advocate.

The three brothers named Thayer, who murdered John Love, were executed at Buffalo on the 16th ult. in the presence of from 20 to 30,000 spectators, who had assembled from all parts of the country to witness this appalling spectacle. The eldest brother was 23, the next 25, and the youngest 21 years of age. The two first have left wives and children. The father, who had been confined in prison as an accessory to the murder, was the same day discharged on his own bail.

Doctor Bachelder, of Pittsfield, Mass., has performed an important operation at Deerfield.

It was in removing a malignant tumor from the lower jaw of Mr. Hubbard, of that town.

The carotid artery was first tied, and the portion of jaw, near two inches in length, which contained the tumor, was removed by the saw. The patient remained comfortable after the operation, and great hopes are entertained of his complete recovery.

New York Court of Oyer and Terminer.—The trial of John Henry Carpie and Charles Carpie, the two Swiss, on an indictment for the murder of Frederick L. Piege, which commenced on Monday morning, has terminated, and the Jury, without leaving their seats, gave a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The Grand Jury having found a bill of indictment against James Reynolds and Benjamin Townsend, for the murder of Captain West, they were therefore placed at the bar, and their indictment read over, to which they pleaded *Not Guilty*. They were remanded to prison to take their trial at the next Court, which is to be held in September.

The trial of the persons arrested in New-York for the alleged murder of Mr. Lambert, has closed—the verdict of the jury was "manslaughter." The jury were, on the demand of the council for the prisoners polled, and each separately confirmed the verdict, which was then recorded. The jury, however, "earnestly recommend the prisoners to the mercy of the Court, on account of their tender years, and the spectability of their parents." Their sentence will not be pronounced until the close of the Court, probably the end of next week. The punishment annexed by law to the crime of manslaughter, is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than three nor exceeding fourteen years.

It is stated in the Indiana Intelligencer, that some person had been guilty of stealing General Lafayette's cloak, while visiting Indiana at Jeffersonville. The rogue or rogue did not, however, stop with taking the cloak only, but stole several other articles, among which was the cane of the chief Magistrate of the state. A new cloak was procured at the expense of the state, and forwarded to the General at Cincinnati, which he kindly received.

Morris Berbeck, Esq. Secretary of the State of Illinois, was lately drowned, in crossing a stream on his way home from a visit to Mr. Owen at Harmony. Mr. B. was the founder of New Albion, the zealous promoter of emigration from Great Britain, and the author of a vivid description of the Western country. His loss will be severely felt by the emigrants of the West. His door was ever open, and his purse was ever at the service of "the homeless wanderer." He had four sons and two daughters. The back woodsmen called him the "Emperor of the Prairies," on account of his buying, at a single purchase, 16,000 acres of public land. He held a most fascinating pen, the productions of which did more towards peopling the West than any other writer of the day. Illinois owed him a vast debt for

his exertions, in bearing up for immigrants, and which she conferred upon him.

The late election for a Delegate to Congress in Florida, has given rise to a number of controversies, wherein Achilleus Marat (one of the late revolutionary King of Naples) was a party. By the advice of the United States District Attorney, Marat went to the State of St. Augustine, and gave in his vote, when some of the Judges of the election declared, and which an anonymous writer in the Islands decried, in exercising the elective privilege without the necessary qualifications of residence. Marat, in reply, denies any intention to violate the laws, which we can readily believe, in a spirit of appeal to the Florida gentleman. And here the matter rests for the present.

Mr. Robert Owen, from New Harmony, has delivered a Lecture at the Court House in Cincinnati, Ohio, to a large audience, for the purpose of answering some objections which have been made to his system, in the course of which he gave an account of the situation and prospects of the preliminary society he established. He represented the principles of his society, although commenced but one month ago, and consists of above 900 souls, and that the most confidence exists among them, and that no doubt remains in the minds of the members as to the complete success of the principles on which their association is founded.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 7th ult. mentions the following phenomenon. On the evening of the 1st of June, the sentinels and garrison of the garrison of fort St. Philip, were alarmed by a sudden commotion in that part of the Mississippi called the Plaquemine bend. For about 250 yards above, and 3 or 400 below the fortifications on the left, the river appeared suddenly agitated, the water rose 8 feet, immobile trees that had been embedded in the sand with others still float, were borne up at once, and thrown off the levee. The whole left shore was inundated, and when the water subsided, presented many fish that had been abandoned in the recession. The phenomenon was principally confined to the curve opposite the old fort.

Extract of a letter from Com. Lewis Warrington, Secretary of the Navy, dated June 20, 1812.

"U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS.

The John Adams, arrived at this port on the 25th ult. and I am in daily expectation of the Constellation. Since the capture made by the Sea Gull, we have heard nothing of pirates, or their depredations. The Grampus has arrived from St. Thomas, and her Commander reports, that there are no apprehensions entertained in that quarter. The Fox was stationed for some time at Havana to give convoy to our trade, but we never called on for the purpose, although no security was regularly given. This shows the complete security felt at present."

the United States could not make such a loan, Mr. B. suggests to Mr. Salazar the expediency of establishing a bank in Colombia that might relieve the country, or that the government have done, make the required loans to the agriculturalists. Accordingly, it appears that the adoption of both these expedients was contemplated.

Green-Room Intelligence.

At the Clatham Garden theatre, New-York, on Monday night, the opera of Guy-Manering was performed for the first time this season, to a crowded and fashionable audience. The chief attraction in this piece, was Mr. Howard, the celebrated vocalist, who made his first appearance in the character of *Henry Bertram*. This gentleman's style of singing is said to be chaste and pleasing, and, in those passages which require rapid and brilliant execution, superior to any singer on the American stage; his songs were all rapturously encored.

Mademoiselle Aspinall, from the London Opera, has taken a benefit at Clatham Garden. She is a very graceful and accomplished dancer, and would have had an engagement at the Park Theatre, but the season was too advanced. This young lady, who is a stranger, merits the attention and liberal patronage which has been bestowed on her.

The silver cup, awarded by the proprietors of the new circus, which has been building in New-York, and is now ready to open, for the best poetic address, to be delivered on that occasion, has been given to Samuel Woodworth of New-York.

The Managers of the New York Theatre have an elegant Row Boat built, and offer it as a prize to the successful boat in a sweepstakes race, to be run on the 4th of July ensuing. Any boat may enter not exceeding 22 feet in length, and carrying two oars-men and a coxswain. Distance, one mile and repeat.

The grand drama of Der Freyshutz, was to be performed for the first time at the Washington City Theatre, last evening.

Mr. F. Brown, whose performances have been much admired by the play-going public, has taken a lease of the new theatre, recently erected at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Conway continues to reside in the city of New-York. He feels, no doubt, more at home there, than he would in some other cities on our continent. We are not informed whether he intends staying at either of the theatres.

Mr. McCready, we understand, will certainly visit America. He will prove a great attraction by his original style, and his well established reputation. It is not known whether Keen will again tread the classic ground of the "Literary Emporium."

A theatrical picture, painted by Hogarth, has just been discovered. The subject is Garrick in the Green Room of Drury Lane Theatre, evidently acting one of his favorite characters (we believe Sir John Brute), for the amusement of a select circle, who are seated around him. On his left hand stands his brother, George Garrick, and in the foreground, seated on a chair, is the Artist himself. Mrs. Garrick, full of youth and beauty, is seated at the extreme corner of the room, elegantly attired, and near her sit Peg Wellington and Mrs. Pritchard, behind whom is Mr. Macklin and other Actors, who were the principal performers at Drury Lane at that period. Under the chair on which Garrick sits actively engaged in a speech, are the emblems of tragedy and comedy—and near them the celebrated Pug Dog, first introduced into England by Hogarth, in a state of great agitation, occasioned by the English Roscins. Behind Garrick's chair, and pointing to him is the figure of Fame, blowing the trumpet. This interesting Picture, of Hogarth, was found in the possession of a gentleman at Bristol. It is now at Mr. Cribbs's in King-street, Covent Garden. We hope it will be engraved.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1825.

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Dantes, Essay No. 5"—"W. K. W."—"Edys"—"941"—and several conundrums, "Rebus," &c., are selected for insertion, from the original favors presented this week; at this moment, several articles must remain unprinted and consequently undone.

The correspondent who signs himself "A Churchman," will observe, on reference to the few observations we made last week on the ringing of Christ Church bells, nothing of a nature calculated to affect any "liberty of conscience." We simply appropriated for ourselves that "liberty of the press" which he would claim for the "Church," by doubting the utility of a practice which we observed had better, in our opinion, he had, at least until some probable good could be assigned for its use. That "some bells, when muffled for the death of our lamented Washington, were as a response to the sorrows of every individual," we can readily admit, but not that they were rung then in the same tone and manner as on the occasions which elicited our remarks. Undoubtedly we have "heard words of this description rung before," and do not deny that it is a custom "which has been practised in this city since the year '56, and for ages past in many parts of Europe"; yet that makes nothing in its favour—it rests on its own merit alone, and not on its claim to antiquity; for though "custom" may sanction a practice in the eyes of some, the progress of improvement would have been materially retarded, had a strict adherence to ancient prejudices, and the manners and customs of the "olden days," been observed, since as our correspondent himself must admit, there are many "customs" that are far more honoured in the breach than the observance."

We are glad to see our city authorities do not forget their old friends, in the rapid increase and excellence of modern ones. The ancient Court House, attached to the market, at its intersection with Second street, has, at last, claimed their attention, and from its memorable character and the recollections of those days with which it is associated, it well deserves it. We were not a little concerned when the workmen began demolishing it of some of its moulderings appendages, verily believing a general demolition was intended. But we were mistaken; it still remains, though considerably improved with its new coat, that bare outline only of its former appearance will remain by the time they have done modernizing it. It has been a long while in progression, it is true, since they first commenced operations, which is now, we should suppose, six weeks at least; however on this point, we will not be certain, and we feel disposed to be very grateful for the favour they have shown our old acquaintances, to which we feel considerably attached. At this moment the clock in its belfry is sounding its notes in our ears, with the same unvarying and regular monotony as in years long past.

The dogs and remembrances are pleasing

though a little tinged with gloom, which thickens upon the memory at the well known sound of its bell, telling the passing hours—the very tones to which, Franklin, while seated on the spot we now occupy, has, perhaps, checked the bright current of his meditation to listen to—the sight of its vanes, which, for ought we know, has trembled on its summit since the date it bears (1709,) and the old balcony which has, by its tottering state, long given proof of age, all conspire with its firm old fashioned walls, and the varied scenes with which imagination surrounds it, to render it an object of some interest and worthy of preservation.

We understand upwards of three hundred persons have left this city for New-York, to be present at the celebration of the 4th of July in that city, and so great is the competition between the several lines, that the fare will be reduced to \$1 50, and perhaps as low as \$1.—The bustle, noise and confusion, which will exist there, on this grand gala-day, will, no doubt, be very great, and those who are fond of being shuffled about in a confused crowd, surrounded with booths, punch and plenty—clamour, glittering ornaments and bubbles in any quantity, and suffocated in clouds of dust and glory, will, no doubt, be abundantly gratified.

The transactions of the day will, however, be interesting: Lafayette will be there, and probably the cadets from West Point, who will add considerably to the splendour and interest of the scene. In New-York, a different spirit, or rather a more imposing manner of displaying their feelings, which are apt to be exceedingly exuberant on almost any occasion, seems to exist there, from any other city in the Union, and their means of indulging the same always abundant. Never at a loss for anything, like their gay, witty and indefatigable Noah, who in his editorial career at least, seems a most fair and creditable representation of the genius of the people, they let no opportunity slip without all the embellishment of which it is susceptible. Their Turtle soup—our kroak clubs—aqueous sports—Cassie Gardens—Theatres—Circuses—crooked streets and public walks—excursions—commerce—canals, and every thing of the kind, seems to be taken hold of with the avidity which shows a determination to make the most of every thing. But they possess, with all, a generous manner of receiving their visitors—conviviality—amusement—hospitality—every thing is put in requisition to make them agreeable and happy, and we have no doubt our friends will return gratified, and many, delighted with their trip to the commercial metropolis.

The events to which the 4th of July, 1776, gave birth, it would be but a repetition of general sentiments, a thousand times repeated and re-echoed from every tongue, to say, if indeed it were possible to say, of what immense and incalculable importance they have been productive to us and to the world. That day and its proud associations will ever be held in lasting remembrance. The political birthday of our country, the period from whence emanated views and feelings that have filled and are filling the earth with the light of freedom, equality and justice, which has now become too strong and powerful ever to be suppressed, and too productive of happiness ever to be forgotten. We hardly know, however, whether to regret or to acquiesce in the seeming want of spirit which exists here on its return. We hear of but little preparation for show and noise—nothing of that unbounded ardour which prevails in our neighbouring city, and which is expected to vent itself in such a splendid manner as to draw hundreds of our own citizens to witness the display. But, however wanting we may be in this particular, it cannot be said of our feelings—they are as strongly excited, and as deeply impressed with the thousand glorious recollections that rush upon the mind, as though embazoned with all the gorgeous splendour imaginable, and noised abroad, with a thousand "trumpet tongues," and in truth we may exclaim, "we have that within which passeth show"—though we would not by any means be understood as objecting to the spirit manifested elsewhere, or as disproving the means by which others may choose to show their attachment to that day, which we are equally proud and happy in remembering with sentiments of veneration and gratitude.

How wonderful the art and ingenuity of man! This is a profound ejaculation, to which we are led from the sound of "rushing waters," not fancifully or figuratively speaking, but the positive rushing of the waters of the "blue rolling Schuykill," (how poetically pleasant the sound)—not, however, as the enthusiastic reader may be anticipating, through shaly groves or smiling banks, nor amid the jutting rocks of some spray-covered water-fall, among nodding oaks, towering in pride and luxuriance above the dark glassy stream, its thick foliage intertwined with vines and evergreens,—nor yet amid the flower gardens, and lawns, and bowers some delightfully romantic spot—but, to speak soberly as beffitteth an unfaulcified occasion, through a plain brick and stone paved ally directly in our neighbourhood, and nearly under our window. This almost magical effect is the result of the enterprising perseverance of our own citizens in the establishment of works, which, for taste, strength and judgment displayed in their construction throughout, is worthy of admiration; but for the beautiful embellishments to which they have given rise, in the charming scenery at Fair Mount—the safety and convenience of which is productive to our citizens in case of fire,—for culinary and other purposes, and the cool and healthy effects in summer which proceed from the pure and powerful torrents that at any moment can be made to rush from the spouting hydrants, in every direction on the pavements and gutters of our streets, courts, alleys, and through our markets, producing cleanliness and comfort,—we say, that in all these it is a triumph of art, inferior to nothing of the kind in this country, and we very much doubt if it is, as a combination of

beauty, skill and usefulness, surpassed by any production of any other country. We are justly proud of it, and of the individuals whose exertions have been crowned with such eminent success, and who have hereby erected a monument for themselves, "more durable than brass," in the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

However rash and reprehensible the conduct of Governor Troup and his adherents may have been, we cannot approve the tone which some of our neighbouring prints have assumed on the occasion. The bombastic threats of this unwise and unsound politician are too ridiculous to merit serious attention, and should not be taken as the sentiments of the people of Georgia, the body of whom are not deficient in a firm adherence to those political views and principles which give to our country her enviable pre-eminence, and which they have equally aided in establishing, and will continue to support. They cannot but view, with equal abhorrence, the measures of the man whom the violence of party has thrust into office, and, should occasion call, will, without question, be among the first to prove their firm adherence to the general government, and disapprobation of the violence or disrespect which any man, or set of men, however lofty or plausible their pretensions to honour and patriotism, may oppose to its institutions. We repeat, therefore, that the tone of some of our publications is in the highest degree culpable—taunting and ridicule, as applied to any state or section of the union, cannot effect any honest purpose, and are calculated to foster prejudices and ill feelings which, among all the members of this great and growing family, should be carefully avoided. "For it is not, nor it cannot come to good." We sincerely and heartily wish the parental advice which the father of our country gave, and the pure principles which he so assiduously strove to inculcate, were more deeply engraven upon the memories of his children, and exercised a greater influence upon their actions. North and South, East and West, should be terms forever discarded and unknown in our political vocabulary.

We acknowledge the receipt of a file of Paris papers to the 11th ultimo, from our obliging correspondent, Mr. Snowden, of the National Advocate.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed, that a grand Concert of Sacred Music will take place early in July, in Zion Church, to aid the funds of the Female Hospital Society. It will, we understand, be superintended by Mr. J. M. Bird, assisted by the first musical talent in this city, both vocal and instrumental. With Mr. Loud and Mr. Hupfeldt leader of the orchestra, in addition to Miss Tawa and Miss Jefferson, advantageously known for their vocal acquirements, who, we learn, will assist on the occasion, and a number of other amateurs, the public may expect the high gratification of hearing one of the best performances in Sacred Music; and it is not unreasonable to anticipate, from the care taken by the parties concerned, that strains, sweet and sublime as those which flowed from the harp of the inspired Singer of Israel, will elevate the soul, and fill the heart with love divine.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. G. C. Pofts, Mr. SAMUEL F. SHEPPARD, of Cumberland, N. J. to Miss EMMA, daughter of the late Captain Samuel Piles, of this city.

On Friday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. KITT, M. CHARLES ZIBBET, to Miss EMILY BURDEN, both of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. WHALAM EWELL, to Miss SARAH COUDRICK, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday morning, at Grace Church, in New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Wainscott, Mr. JOHN GLOVER, to Miss DEBBY ANN, daughter of the late Henry Sheaf, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 23d ult. by the Rev. Rev. Allen, Mr. THOMAS S. LATIMER, to Miss BEATRICE S. VALLANCE, of New-York.

On Friday morning, the 24th ult. by the Rev. William Y. HARRIS, Mr. JOHN CAHILL, Jr. to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late John Caulfield, all of this city.

On Tuesday, Miss SUSANNA PEARCE, wife of Mr. John Pearce, of this city.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARY GILMORE, in the 73rd year of her age.

On the 23d ult., at Green Bank, Lower Middle Montgomery county, Mr. JOHN WILSON, formerly of this city, aged 85 years.

On the 27th ult., after a short illness, Mr. JOHN PAPPE, of Penn Township, aged 40 years.

On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. ANN ROBERTSON, wife of James Robertson, aged 39.

On the 6th ult., at Bowes Ayres, of the lung fever, Capt. JOSEPH RUSI, of Philadelphia.

On the 1st ult., near Salem, N. J. of a pulmonary consumption, ELIZA W. DETH, wife of George W. DETH, in the 24th year of her age. This lively and interesting young woman has had a kind and benevolent disposition, with numerous and varied talents and acquirements, to mention her rare gift from this sublimer world. She died in the belief, that the errors of life, after a true repentance and lively faith in the Redeemer, would be forgiven. This belief she firmly relied on, to the last, through a long and painful illness, which she supported with Christian resignation, and then departed in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

—As to the claims of the society, we can only say, that we know they have been contending with many difficulties for sixteen years past, in endeavouring to establish, by practice, the principle, that it is much better to give work to the healthy poor, than money—this is the true mode of decreasing pauperism, and the managers, for making the attempt, deserve the support of their fellow citizens. As another inducement, the presence of our venerable friend and benefactor, General LA FAYETTE, is confidently expected, as he will be here about that time, to take leave of Philadelphia, and who will feel highly complimented by an opportunity of witnessing the characteristic liberality of her citizens.

NOTICE.

A sum total of £1000,000, or £100,000 per annum, is offered to the first person who will furnish to the Proprietors of the "Daily Advertiser," a sum of £1000,000, or £100,000 per annum, for the publication of the "Advertiser" in the United States.

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